

EAGLES NEST DAM

October 31, 1917

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Description of Structure

The Eagles Nest Dam is to be a structure known as the Triple Arched Dam, which consists of a large center arch and two small buttresses near the edge of the canyon, the remaining gap to the edge of the canyon being filled with two smaller arches of equal size.

The middle arch is to have a span of 70 feet, an angle of arc of $93^{\circ} 40'$, the arc length being 78.4 feet. The end arches being continued on along the same cord line as the control arch. Each of the end arches is to have a 25 feet span and a radius of 15 feet to the extrados. The north arch and buttress and the main arch and south buttress are to be built to a crest elevation of 4528. The spillway being located on the south side in the small arch and being at 4526. A cope 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep supported by brackets, spaced as shown on the drawings will cover the entire wall from the north end to the spillway. The spillway arch will be carried up with a rounded top and be given an O G shape on the downstream side. The large rock at the south end of the main arch is to be used as a buttress for the main arch, the height above it to be continued as a small buttress placed upon the rock up to the crest elevation of the dam, a buttress of larger size being used on the north end of the main arch at the junction of the main and north arches.

The ends of the small arches will terminate in the rock of the canyon side wall. The curvature of the arc being carried around to a point on line of the chord of the main arch and then straight on this line to the bank, the ends being stepped up as shown on the plans. All radius lengths shown are measured to the wall surface of the upstream side and the base line is through the points where these lines intersect at the springing as shown on the plan section, making the spring lines of extrados of all arches in a straight line.

Centers for Laying Out Arches.

The spring lines of extrados being all in line, a center can be put in for each arch to re-establish the line at any time and to enable the placing of the forms accurately in position.

Excavation for Foundations

The excavation should be carried to solid bedrock and stepped off approximately with vertical steps at the sides of the opening so as to form good abutments and the trench should be wide enough to permit the placing of a footing of about 1 foot on each side of the bottom, the trench being an open cut, having slopes only such as required to prevent saving of the material back into the pit. Care should be used to cut out all seams in the bedrock excavation for the arch rings. The foundation for the buttress should be good sound bedrock.

Forms for Concrete

A separate blueprint sheet shows the method of building the forms for the main arch and the same lumber can be used to build the small arches and the buttresses.

The main buttress on the north end and the north arch can be built first and the lumber used again for the forms for the main arch. The forms for the main arch are to consist of liners out to the radii shown on the blueprint and of studs of 2x4 spaced 24 inches center to center around the liner at the upper edge. The segments for the liners should be sawn to ~~template~~ ^{template} before the lumber is hauled to the site at a planing mill where a band saw is available and can be assembled by accurate measurement from the center, piece by piece on the ground in place. The liner being supported in a level position on studs set occasionally to which the liner can be nailed, the studs being set radially and flush with the face of the liner. Liners will not be needed for the small arches as the short studs can be set true to radius at several points from the center and be nailed into any kind of stay at the top, a wide board being useful for this purpose and braced in place at the bottom, after which ship lap can be put on at the top and near the bottom and the intermediate studs set and nailed to the ship lap which will then have the right curvature for the wall.

The radius for the studs for the small arches will be 13 feet 11 inches and enough of the studs should be placed so that the ship lap in being bent will form a true curve to the radius of the intrados of 14 feet making the wall 1 foot thick. The forms in all walls should have the bottom boards left off to a height of from 8 to 12 inches to permit the concrete to flow out of the sides of the form and form a footing to the walls. The boards can be cut off irregularly along the bottom following approximately the bed rock lines. The buttress should be built in advance of the main arch and should be stopped at the spring line of the intrados

of the arch and the reinforcement left protruding from the end to be tied to the arch ring reinforcement as the arch wall is brought up. The bottom forms of the main arch can be stripped after the concrete has been poured for a short time, say in excess of 24 hours and used again on the upper part of the arch.

Panels are designed to be used for the forms for the upstream side of the arch as this wall will be a true cylinder and will be vertical from bottom to top. These panels can be removed as soon as the concrete has sufficiently set and be set on top of the next panels above and be used for the forms up to the top of the structure. The studs of the downstream frame can be carried up to the full height and used as a part of the support for the wheeling platform. The other side of the trestle to be made up of poles on timbers set on the bank and braced across forming a trestle to support the runway for the concrete carts.

The boarding of the downstream forms need not be carried up entirely to the top but just far enough in advance of the concrete to form a base from which to keep the proper distances for the panels. If care is used in the wrecking of the forms, the lumber can be used over several times although enough has been provided so as not to delay the work of concreting.

Reinforcement

Old cables are to be used for reinforcement and these are to be placed as the walls are built up. Pieces about 4 feet long are to be placed in the ends of the buttresses and left protruding to which the cables used in the arch rings are to be tied by wrapping with wire. These short pieces are placed by

EDITOR SAN DIEGO SUN:

The following seems most
too good to keep to ourselves.

Two little boys (ages 5 and 3) were arguing over
who made the world. The youngest said, "God did, Mamma said
so, and she knows".

The older said "Well, Maybe He did, but I bet He
got Ed Fletcher to help Him."

Do as you please with it, but I believe Mr. Fletcher
would enjoy it as well as we neighbors have.

Respectfully yours,

Annie Raynold Hawley,

P. O. Box 105, La Mesa, Calif.

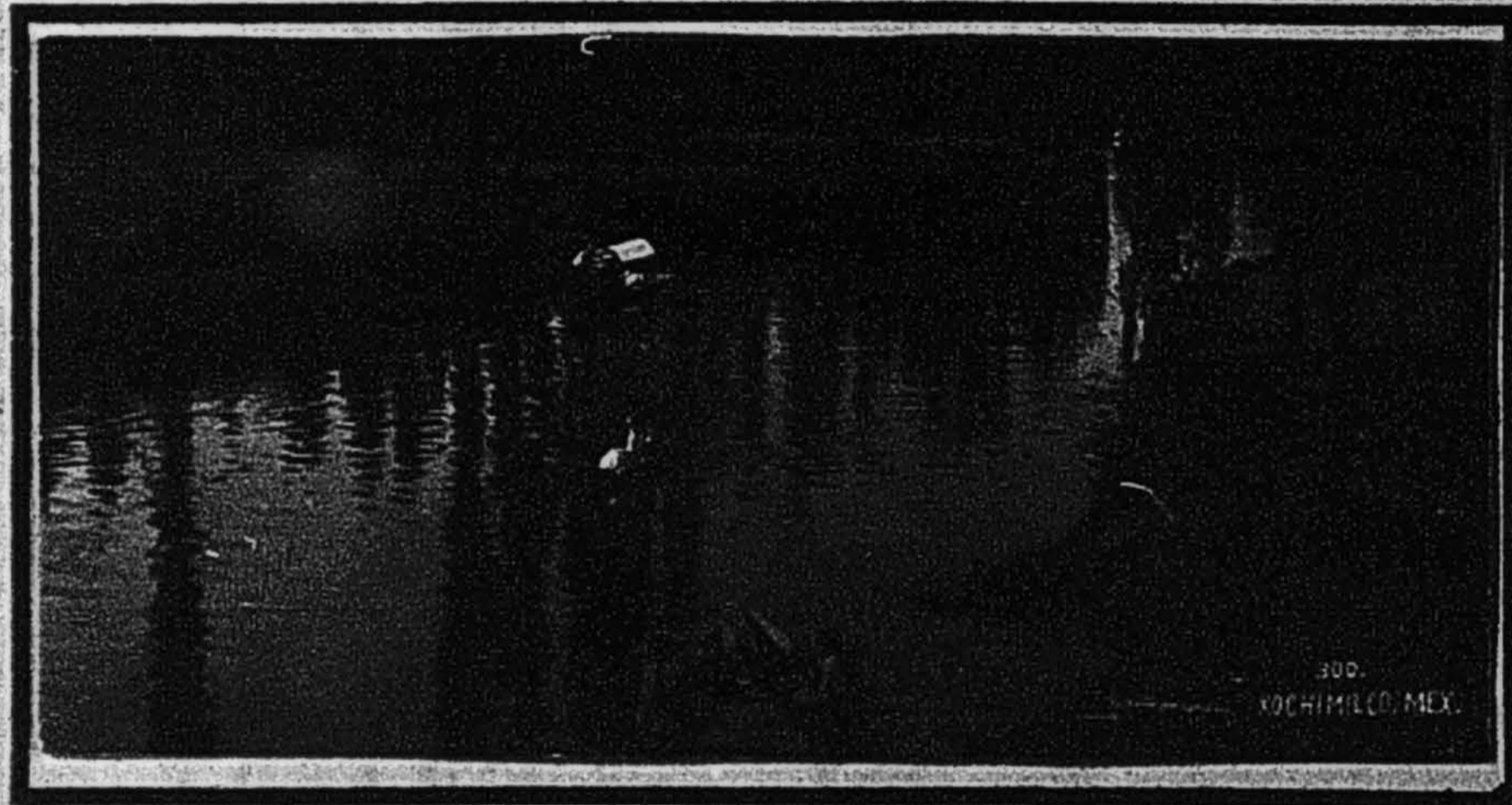
inserting them into holes bored of such a size as to admit the
cable through the end of the forms. The cables should be placed
in the wall about 12 inches apart alternately in the front and
rear about 2 to 3 inches from the side of the walls. The method
of placing is shown on sectional elevation of the main arch on
the plans. Short pieces of stranded cable should be used for
stirrups across the top of the cope and tied to the cables in
the lower corners of the forms, these to be spaced about every
two feet apart along the cope of the arch.

Concrete

The concrete should have a proportion of approximately
1:2:4 for the arches and 1:2½:5 for the buttresses. It should be
machine mixed to a fairly stiff mix so that it is mushy and can
be run down to place in short wooden chutes.

Great care should be taken to have all surfaces of old
concrete and of bedrock thoroughly cleaned before any new concrete
is placed upon it and all surfaces should be washed and wet and
be dusted with neat ~~dry~~ cement immediately before placing the new
concrete upon it and the first concrete should be well tamped and
rammed on the old surface.

The quantity of concrete of all kinds has been estimated
to be approximately 184 yards. This quantity being based on the
assumption of excavation down to the point indicated as ~~bedrock~~
in the original soundings. This will require an amount of cement
of approximately 270 barrels.



Juan Jimenez FELICES PASCUAS
Y PROSPERO AÑO NUEVO *Juan Jimenez*

Lt. Colonel Eugene Fletcher, United States Army Air Corps, youngest son of Senator and Mrs. Ed Fletcher of San Diego, is rendering distinguished service in Africa and Italy.

On February 22nd, last, when Romell was driven back ten miles, that day over the radio and the Associated Press, came the news that in weather so thick that even the ducks were grounded, at a critical moment, Lt. Col. Robert V. De Shazo of Leeds, Oklahoma and Major Eugene Fletcher, organized and lead a squadron of bombers that vitally assisted in driving Rommel back.

The Saturday Evening Post of this week prints an article by the noted war correspondent, Forrest Davis. In referring to the recent activities across the water he says:

"At King's Cross was an American light bombardment group, commanded by Col. Frederick R. Terrell, and flying Douglas A-20'S--Bostons. Terrell had with him two classmates from flying school, Lt. Col. Eugene Fletcher and Lt. Col. Carl Green. This crack unit had become an outstanding Allied group under the leadership of the 'Three Musketeers'. On the sixth this group carried out four missions over the battle front. At this time its job was to help advance the ground battle line, blasting a channel through the Axis positions. In this battle there were two battle lines, one in the air, one on the ground. By the sixth, one air battle line had been carried beyond the North African mass into the Sicily Strait. The one of which we speak was pacing and foreshadowing the ground battle line.

"As Terrell's pilots returned from their first mission they stopped, by custom, at the posted istuation map in the operations headquarters. The map showed both battle lines. The ground line had moved forward to include the position they had just attacked. 'Gripes' said the pilots, 'have we been bombing out own men?' When told that they hadn't been, that the 1st Army's armor was hurrying up to occupy the positions as they knocked them out, the

pilots loped back to their aircraft, giving a hand to the crews in reloading and refueling. Kuter noted that fatigue factors did not hold back our air- men that day."

Flecher

Flecher

Flecher

John William

arrow-maker

Jean Guillaume

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Gold Key To Tokyo Presented Col. Fletcher

YOKOTA AB, Japan (OIS) ___ Col. Eugene B. Fletcher, 35th Fighter-Interceptor Wg, commander, has been presented a gold key to the city of Tokyo by Seishiro Yasui, governor of Tokyo.

In making the presentation, Gov. Yasui cited Col. Fletcher for the "invaluable service" he rendered "in many ways" to the people of Tokyo Prefecture and city.

In a certificate of appreciation Gov. Yasui said, "I wish to express my profound sense of gratitude to you for the invaluable service you have rendered in many ways to our municipal community during your tenure of office here.

"YOU HAVE made continuous efforts in bringing about the friendly relations and amity between your Security Forces personnel and the people of Tokyo—such as strengthening the fire fighting capacity of these cities and villages around your air base, by mapping out in May, 1956, the measures for the mutual aid agreement."

The key, normally presented to persons who are leaving Japan, was given to Col. Fletcher as "an exception to the rule," according to Gov. Yasui. Col. Fletcher is remaining in Japan to take over new duties as deputy chief of staff for operations. U.S. Joint Command, after June 15.

My Dear Friend:

I should feel personally grateful for a vote for Col. Ed Fletcher for re-election to the State Senate on Nov. 3, 1942.

Handwritten signature and scribbles

**COST OF CONSTRUCTING SWIMMING POOL AT
WARNER HOT SPRINGS.**

Excavation, 1,000 cu.yds. -----		\$ 225.00
Concrete work, 225 cu.yds.		
Cement work, building forms, etc. -----	\$1100.00	
Labour for forms -----	184.91	
Reinforcing fabric, nails, wire, etc. -	93.05	
Incidentals -----	16.97	
	<u>\$1594.03</u>	
Freight -----	850.00	2,444.03
Bringing water from Springs including making and laying pipe -----		242.57
Total amount expended -----		\$3,718.60

The cost of excavation = 22½ cents per cu.yds.

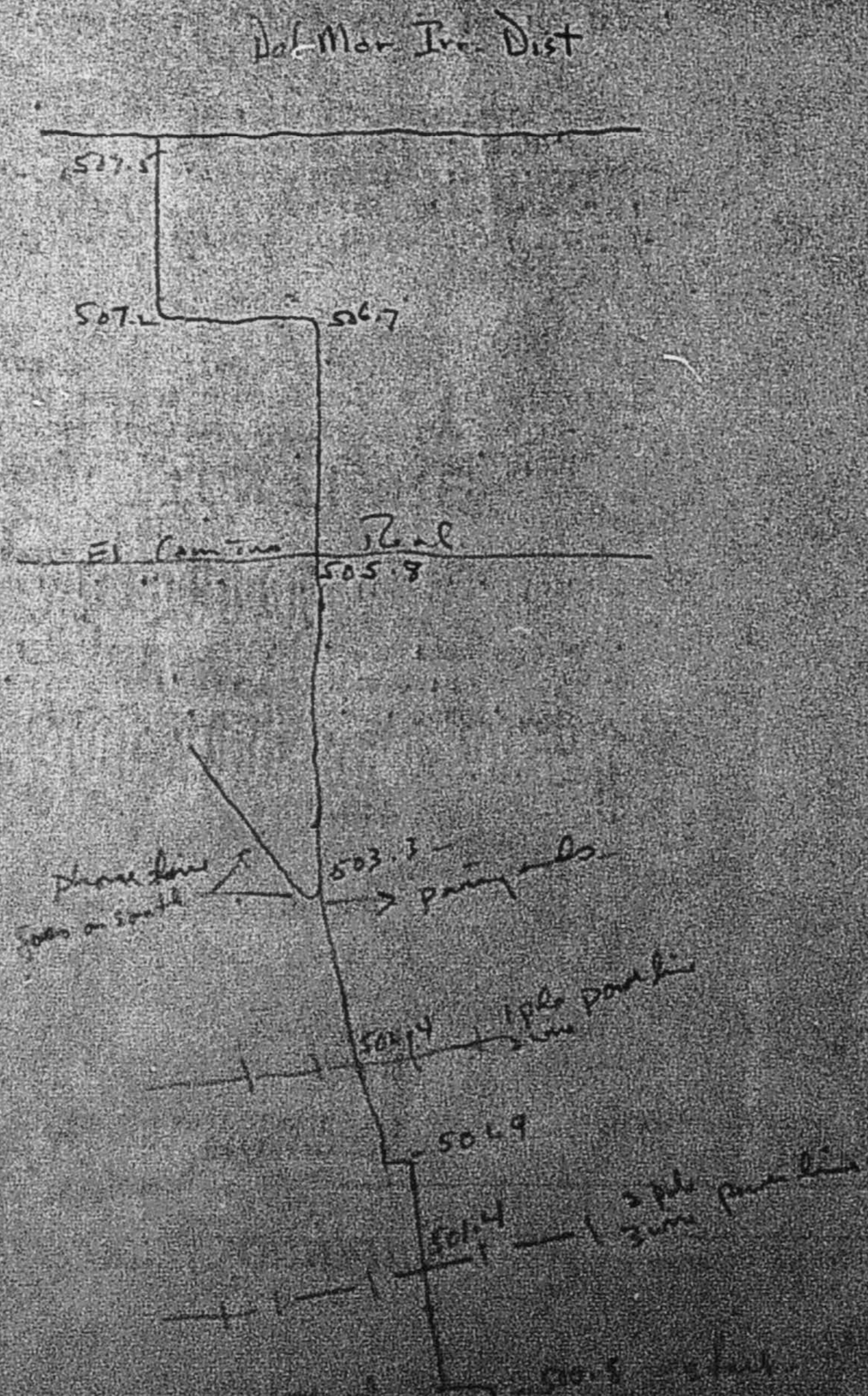
Concrete cost is \$9.97 per cu.yd.

There were 210 lbs cement used.

912
3630.60

240
380
19200
720
912
King.

File this for future reference



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TERMS: STRICTLY CASH

EUGENE, ORE Feb 7, 1981

Deliver to S. Fletcher Address _____
 Name of Car _____ License No. 4A-50-49

Description	Parts	Price	Total
Straten front axle		6.00	
Straten tie rods & steering arms.		2.00	
Adjust front wheels.		1.50	
Straten one rim		.80	
Put on one new hub cap	.50		
Put on new front bumper & straten horn.	1.00	1.50	
Repair door.	2.00		
Straten left front fender + Paint.	5.40		
one new rim	2.75		
one new tire + tube	14.65		

Paid
A.G.P.

Total Material 35.30
 Total Labor Only 11.30
TOTAL AMOUNT 46.60

This Work Authorized by Stephen D. Fletcher
As the Customer

Interest Charged on Past Due Accounts

KIM FLETCHER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF UNITED WAY OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Chairman of the board and president of Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Fletcher succeeds O. Morris Sievert, president of Solar Turbines International, as United Way's top volunteer.

R. E. Morris, president of San Diego Gas and Electric Co., who served as chairman of the successful 1979 fund-raising campaign, was elected vice president for fund procurement.

In assuming the presidency, Fletcher continues a family tradition of community leadership. His grandfather, Col. Ed Fletcher, served as campaign chairman in 1928 and 1929, a role which the new president himself had filled in 1977.

The election of Fletcher and Morris, the re-election of other key officers, and the election of 17 new members of United Way's board of directors were confirmed by more than 650 community representatives who attended United Way's 60th anniversary celebration Tuesday night (April 29) at Hotel del Coronado.



Kim Fletcher

ONE BOY-ONE MAN: A GIFT THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS

The Jewish Community Center, in cooperation with Big Brothers of San Diego, has established a branch of Big Brothers at the JCC. This exciting program—which is 76 years old nationally, 18 years old in San Diego—is providing an important service where it is most needed. There are approximately one hundred Jewish boys who, if given the opportunity, can benefit from this program. Currently there are seven Big Brother/Little Brother matches.

The purpose of the Big Brothers Agency is two-fold: (1) to find boys in need of support and guidance from father-absent homes, and (2) to find, screen and train men to become a friend of this boy on a ONE BOY-ONE MAN basis.

We need your help to further our growth. If you would like to participate, please contact Todd Kobernick at the Jewish Community Center, 4079 54th Street, San Diego 92105, 583-3300. ONE BOY-ONE MAN: A GIFT THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

THREE MONTHS OF FREEDOM COMING UP—WHAT ARE THE KIDS GONNA DO?

As school districts cancel summer school, parents in San Diego may have a difficult time locating diversions for their kids during the summer months.

One good choice will be the four one-week sessions of Summer School sponsored by the San Diego Museum of Man, beginning July 21. Classes will meet every day, 9:30-3:30, for a week. Activities will include a wide variety of supervised anthropological activities, including making African masks, playing anthropological games, making Indian "fry" bread, and learning about the Hopi and other Indian tribes.

Classes will be for 5-8 year olds and 9-12 year olds. Children should bring sack lunches. Early registration is a must. For schedules, and registration information, call the Museum of Man, 239-2001.

SHARP SPONSORS FORUM ON HEART DISEASE

As part of its ongoing Twenty-fifth Anniversary commemoration, Sharp Hospital's Cardiac Center will present a symposium, "Advances in Cardiovascular Disease," to be held at the Hotel Del Coronado, June 14-15, 1980.

Among the distinguished guests slated to appear is Norman Shumway, M.D., Professor and Chief of Cardiovascular Surgery at the Stanford Medical Center. He is scheduled to present the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Lecture on "Cardiac Transplantation—Current Status."

Program Chairman Sidney C. Smith, Jr., M.D., Director of the Cardiac Center at Sharp Hospital, describes the conference as an opportunity to "provide an update on cardiovascular medicine and surgery for the cardiologist, internist and generalist."

THE CIRCUS IS COMING TO TOWN!

America's greatest family entertainment—Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus—will make its annual visit to the San Diego Sports Arena July 8-13.

Headlining the three-hour program of three-ring thrills will be Ursula Bottcher with her magnificent polar bear display, the only one of its kind in America.

Although considered the most dangerous animals in the circus world, the arctic giants perform amazing feats under Bottcher's direction. They leap through fiery hoops, build polar pyramids and waltz with their trainer.

Tickets for the Greatest Show on Earth go on sale June 2 at the Sports Arena box office and all arena agencies. For information call 224-4171 and for group sales call 224-3613.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN COMPETITION SET

The First Annual Landscape Design Awards Competition has been announced by the American Society of Landscape Architects, San Diego Chapter, and San Diego Home/Garden Magazine. Any completed project in San Diego and Imperial Counties and in Baja California, designed by a licensed and registered landscape architect that has not yet received an ASLA or AILA award, will qualify for entry.

The awards jury will include landscape architects and members from the landscape contracting and architectural communities.

For more information, contact Rita Hanley, Awards Coordinator, 233-4567; P.O. Box 1471, San Diego, CA 92112.

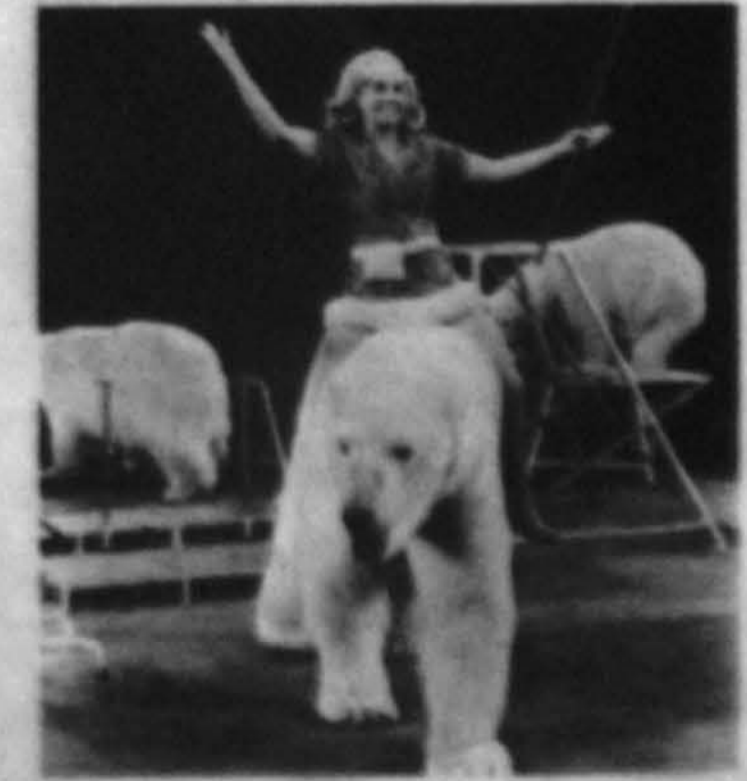
SCRIPPS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL-ENCINITAS FULLY ACCREDITED

Scripps Memorial Hospital-Encinitas has been notified by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals that the survey of the hospital conducted in December has resulted in accreditation for two years, the maximum attainable.

Representatives of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the California Medical Association, and the Department of Health Services, State of California, visit the hospital at the request of the Board of Trustees, the Medical Staff and Administration.

Accreditation indicates that this facility has chosen to operate according to standards set by JCAH and that the facility has, in the main, met these standards.

The standards, published as the Accreditation Manual for Hospitals, set forth optimal achievable goals of excellence against which a facility can measure itself and be measured by the Joint Commission's survey.



Ursula Bottcher takes a bear-back ride in her sensational polar bear act in the 110th edition of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus coming to the San Diego Sports Arena July 8-13 for 12 performances.

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Scripps Memorial Hospital

Health & Fitness Program

9688 Genesee Ave.,
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La Jolla, CA 92038
(714) 453-3400, Ext. 891



THE ELIZABETH HOSPICE OF NORTH SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Thirty-two San Dieguito residents attended the Elizabeth Hospice Twenty Hour Workshop last week at Scripps Memorial Hospital in Encinitas. Recently seventeen received Continuing Education Credits for nurses and ten registered for the Phase II Program, a training for Hospice patient care volunteers, who aid the terminally ill patients and their families.

Elizabeth Hospice director, Berry Bulen, reports she was pleased with the number of workshop students who are interested in becoming Hospice volunteers.

Hospice is an alternative specialized health care program for dying people, using highly trained Hospice patient care volunteers.

The Elizabeth Hospice serves the North San Diego County, and currently provides care to thirty-one families, affecting the lives of eighty-nine people. There is no charge for this service.

Within the past eighteen months, the Elizabeth Hospice has trained one hundred eighty-five north county people in Hospice concepts.

A UNIQUE APPROACH TO GOOD HEALTH THROUGH INTELLIGENT POSTURE

Bernice Danylchuk, posture therapist and founder of Physio-Dynamics, who maintains studios both in La Jolla and Los Angeles, California, is a vibrant woman with boundless enthusiasm and dedication to her mission of helping people correct long-standing bad habits resulting in poor posture and subsequent physical disorders.

With her no-nonsense approach, she carefully instructs her students with the compassion of a loving grandmother and the intensity of a drill sergeant. Everyone who has worked with her—and this includes members of the medical profession, educators, Hollywood's top TV and film directors, producers and stars—considers her a genius at body alignment.

The Physio-Dynamics approach helps strengthen and restore impaired muscle function. Dramatic improvements can be obtained in specific postural faults including curvature, stoop shoulders, faulty head and neck relationships, and low back pain.

A typical visit to one of the two studios consists of a careful diagnosis of the student's present postural habits followed by intensive instruction in how to maintain correct body alignment while standing, sitting, sleeping, and carrying on daily activities.

In a nutshell, Physio-Dynamics is designed to acquaint people with their bodies in order to correct bad habits. Once the good habit is acquired, it becomes your way of life... and health!

THE NAME AND FAMILY

OF

FLETCHER

Compiled by

THE MEDIA RESEARCH BUREAU

Washington, D.C.

THE NAME AND FAMILY OF FLETCHER

The name of FLETCHER was originally given to the makers of arrows, being derived from the French word flèche, meaning "arrow". It is found on ancient English and early American records in the various spellings of Flecchere, Fleccher, Flechere, Flecher, Fledgere, Fledger, Fleggere, Flegger, Flegere, Fleger, Fletchere, Fletcher, and others, of which the last form mentioned is that most generally accepted in America today.

It is frequently stated that the family of Fletcher was of Norman descent and went into England with William the Conqueror in the eleventh century, although some of the Fletchers of England were, undoubtedly, of Anglo-Saxon lineage. Some students of genealogy also believe that the family was originally Burgundian French, from that part of Switzerland which was once Burgundy but is now known as the Canton of Vaud.

Among the earliest records of the name in England are those of Ralph le Fleccher and Nicholas le Flecher of

Fletcher

-3-

Lincolnshire in 1273; those of Adam le Flecher of Northamptonshire about the same time; those of Robert le Fleccher and of Henry and Adam le Fletcher of slightly later dates; those of Robertus or Robert Fleger of Yorkshire in 1379; and those of Johannes or John Fleccher and Stephanus or Stephen Fletcher of the same period.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century the Yorkshire branch of the family in England was represented by John Fletcher, who was the father of a son named Richard, who married Ursula Barnaby and was the father by her of William, who married Elizabeth Wentworth and was the father of Bartholomew and Elizabeth, of whom the first had issue by his wife, Jane Ricard, of Thomas (died young), another Thomas, Anthony, Elizabeth, Jane, and Barbara.

In the early sixteenth century one Lancelot Fletcher resided in County Cumberland and was the father of another Lancelot, who married Alice Holstock in 1660 and was the father by her of a son named Japhet.

The Leicestershire line of the family was represented in the early sixteenth century by Robert Fletcher, whose son, Robert, resided in County Cornwall and married Johan Hill, by whom he was the father of Godolphin, Hanniball or Hanibal, Gourney, and Adeodata, of whom the son Hanibal

was the father by his wife, Avis Baker, of Hannaball or Hanibal, Robert, and Gourney, of whom the first was fifteen years of age in 1620.

Robert Fletcher of London in the early sixteenth century was the father of a son named George, who married Elizabeth Chambers and was the father by her of John, who was the father by his wife, Anne Teusley, of John, Thomas, George, and James.

Thomas Fletcher of Leicestershire about 1550 married Elizabeth Harris and was the father by her of John, who resided in Warwickshire and had issue by his wife, Katherina Booes, of Thomas, Katherina, and Elizabeth.

Thomas Fletcher of County Stafford was married in 1568 to Barbara, daughter of Sir James Foljambe, and was the father by her of a son named Thomas, who married Margaret Alport and left issue by her of Thomas and Margaret, of whom the first was married in 1620 to Elizabeth Poole, by whom he had issue of Thomas, Anne, and Margery.

One Henry Fletcher was the close friend and faithful defender of fated Mary, Queen of Scots; and another member of the family, the Reverend Richard Fletcher, was chaplain to Elizabeth of England in 1581, and a short time later became, in quick succession, Bishop of Bristol,

Bishop of Worcester, and Bishop of London.

Although it is not definitely known from which lines of the family in England (which were for the most part of the landed gentry) the first emigrants of the name to America were descended, it is recorded that the Fletchers were among the earliest British settlers in the New World.

The first of the name in America was Moses Fletcher, who came from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620 on the Mayflower. He died, however, within four months, without wife or children.

The common progenitor of the largest group of the Fletchers of America was Robert Fletcher, who emigrated from England in the year 1630 and settled at Concord, Mass.

It is sometimes stated that Robert was accompanied by a brother named William, whose daughter, Hope, is recorded at Middleton, Conn., as having married in 1649 the Reverend Samuel Stowe, but this relationship is not certain. The children of Robert were Luke (died at Concord in 1665, unmarried), William, Samuel, Francis, and Gary or Caroline, the last three of whom were born in America.

William, son of the emigrant Robert, was married at Concord in 1645 to Lydia Bates, by whom he was the father of Lydia, Joshua, Paul, Sarah, William, Mary, Esther, and

*insert
7/4/21*

Samuel, of whom the last four or five were born at Chelmsford, Mass., to which place the family removed in 1653.

Of the sons of the first William of Concord, Joshua was married in 1668 to Grissies Jewell, by whom he had issue of Joshua, Paul, Rachel, Timothy, John, Joseph, Sarah, Jonathan, Elizabeth, and Jonas; Paul married Deliverance Stevens in 1705 and was the father by her of Mary, Timothy, John, Sarah, Esther, James, Bridget, Lucy, Deborah, Rebecca, and Lydia; William married Sarah Richardson in 1677 and was the father by her of Sarah, Esther, William, Reuben, Josiah, Mary, Lydia, Robert, Bethiel, Ezekiel, Daniel, Deborah, Phebe, and Rebecca; and Samuel had issue by his first wife Hannah of Samuel, Sarah, Rosanna, Lydia, Isaac, William, Mary, Elizabeth, and Hannah, but had no issue by his second wife, Sarah Bale, or by his third wife, Elizabeth Proctor.

Samuel, son of the emigrant Robert, resided in that part of Chelmsford which is now Westford and was married in 1659 to Margaret Hallston. His children were Samuel, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia, and William.

Of the sons of the first Samuel of Chelmsford, Samuel married Mary Cotton in 1692 and was the father by her of Mary, Samuel, Ebenezer, Thankful, and Eleazer; and William was the father by his wife Mary of William, Samuel, Oliver,

Thomas, Robert, Benjamin, Mary, and Lydia.

Francis, son of the emigrant Robert, was married in 1656 to Elizabeth Wheeler and made his home at Concord, where he left issue of Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Hezekiah, Hannah, and Benjamin.

Of the sons of the first Francis of Concord, Samuel was the father by his wife, Elizabeth Wheeler, whom he married in 1682, of Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Hannah, Ruth, Rebecca, Samuel, Benjamin, and Timothy; Joseph married Mary Dudley in 1688 and was the father by her of Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Ebenezer, Mary, Francis, and Jane; John married Hannah Hunt in 1690, but his records are not complete; Hezekiah had issue by his wife, Mary Wood, whom he married in 1703, of Hezekiah, Abraham, Mary, William, Jerusha, Sarah, Rebecca, and Elizabeth; and Benjamin died in early manhood, probably without issue.

Others of the name who came to this country at early dates were Hanibal Fletcher (see the before-mentioned Cornwall County line of the family in England for possible ancestry), who came from London to Virginia before 1634 and was joined in that year by his wife Elizabeth; James and William, of Virginia, in 1635; Valentine, of Henrico County, Va., in 1636; Silvester, of the Isle of Wight County, Va.,

in 1638; John, of Henrico County, Va., in 1639; Edward, of Boston, Mass., before 1640; John, of Wethersfield, Conn., about 1641, who married the Widow Mary Ward and was the father by her of Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Samuel (died young), and Abigail; Michael, of James City County, Va., in 1642; Anthony, of Accomack County, Va., in 1643; Thomas and Peter, of Virginia in 1643; John, of Charles River County, Va., in 1646; Roger, of Boston, Mass., in 1646; Ryon, of Virginia in 1649; William, of Virginia in 1650; Isaac, of York County, Va., in 1651; Robert, of Virginia in 1652; Nathan, of Northumberland County, Va., in 1653; William, of Saco, Me., at an early date, whose son, Seth Fletcher, first minister of Saco, married Mary Pendleton and left a son named Pendleton; Henry, of Reading, Mass., who had a son named Samuel in 1662; and John, of Portsmouth, R.I., in 1669.

The progeny of these and other branches of the family in America have spread throughout the United States and have aided as much in the rise of the nation as their forbears did in its founding. They have been described by family historians as generally a conservative, cultured, and peace-loving race.

Among those of the name of Fletcher who fought in

the War of the Revolution were Paul, who was killed at Valley Forge; Henry, who lost his life at White Plains; Captain Joel, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Samuel, of New York, Brigadier General Samuel, of Vermont; and numerous others from the various other American colonies.

Robert, John, Thomas, Richard, Samuel, Henry, James, Benjamin, Joseph, and William are some of the Christian names most highly favored by the family for its male progeny.

A few of the many members of the family who have distinguished themselves in America in more recent times are:

William Isaac Fletcher (1844-1917), of Vermont, American librarian.

Alice Cunningham Fletcher (1845-1923), of Massachusetts, American ethnologist.

Horace Fletcher (1849-1919), of Massachusetts, American sociologist and nutrition expert, originator of "Fletcherism".

Frank Friday Fletcher (1855-1928), of Iowa, American commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Isaac Fletcher (1784-1842), of Massachusetts, lawyer, State legislator, and Congressman from Vermont.

Duncan Upshaw Fletcher (b. 1859), of Georgia, American legislator.

John Gould Fletcher (b. 1886), of Arkansas, American writer.

The original Fletcher coat of arms, which was granted

for service in the Crusades, is described as follows (Burke, General Armory, 1884):

Arms.--"Sable, a cross flory between four scallop shells argent."

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WHY YOU HAVE A FAMILY NAME

AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the invention of spoken language, although the date of their first use is lost in the darkness of ages preceding recorded history. For thousands of years thereafter, first or given names were the only designations that men and women bore; and in the dawn of historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and every man knew his neighbor, only one title of address was necessary. Only gradually, with the passing centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for more specific designations. While the roots of our system of family names may be traced back to early civilized times, actually the hereditary surname as we know it today is a comparatively recent development in human history, dating from a time scarcely earlier than nine hundred years ago.

A surname is a name added to a baptismal or Christian name for the purposes of making it more specific and of indicating family relationship or descent. Classified according to origin, most surnames fall into four general categories: (1) those formed from the given name of the sire; (2) those arising from bodily or personal characteristics; (3) those derived from locality or place of residence; and (4) those derived from occupation. It is easier to understand the story of the development of our institution of surnames if these classifications are borne in mind.

As early as biblical times, certain distinguishing appellations were occasionally employed in addition to the given name, as, for instance, Joshua the son of Nun, Simon the son of Jonas, Judas of Galilee,

and Simon the Zealot. In ancient Greece, daughters were scrupulously named after their fathers, as Chryseis, the daughter of Chryses; and sons' names were usually an enlarged form of the father's, as Hieronymus, son of Hiero. The Romans, with the rise of their civilization, felt the need for some hereditary title; and to meet this need they invented a complex system whereby every patrician traced his descent by taking several names. None of these, however, exactly corresponded to surnames as we know them, for the "clan name", though hereditary, was given also to slaves and other dependents. Excellent as this system was, it proved to be but a temporary innovation, for the overthrow of the Western Empire by barbarian invaders brought about its end and a reversion to the primitive custom of a single name.

The ancient Scandinavians and for the most part the Germans had only individual names, and there were no family names, strictly speaking, among the Celts. But as family and tribal groups grew in size, individual names proved inadequate and the need for supplementary designations began to be felt. Among the first employed were such terms as "the Strong", "the Hardy", "the Stern", "the Dreadful-in-battle"; and the nations of northern Europe soon adopted the practice of adding the father's name to the son's, as Oscar son of Ossian, Oscar son of Carnuth, and Dermid son of Duthno.

True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England from about the year 1000. Largely, they were introduced from Normandy, although there are interesting records of Saxon surnames prior to the Norman Conquest. Perhaps the oldest known surname in England is that borne by Hwita Hatte, a keeper of bees, whose daughter was Tate Hatte. During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), there were Saxon tenants in Suffolk bearing such names as Suert Magno, Stigand Soror, Siuward Rufus, and Leuric Hobbesune (Hobson); and the Domesday record of 1085-1086, which exhibits some curious combinations of Saxon forenames with Norman family names, shows surnames in still more general use.

By the end of the twelfth century, hereditary names had become common in England. But even by 1465 they were not universal. During the reign of Edward V a law was passed to compel certain Irish outlaws to adopt surnames: "They shall take unto them a Surname, either of some Town, or some Colour, as Blacke or Brown, or some Art or Science, as Smyth or Carpenter, or some Office, as Cooke or Butler." And as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, a somewhat similar decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname to the single names which they had previously used.

As stated above, family names may be divided into four general classes according to their origin. One of the largest of these classes is that comprising surnames derived from the given name of the father of those who first bore the surname. Such names were formed by means of an added prefix or suffix denoting either "son of" or a diminutive. English names terminating in son, ing, and kin (from the Norse sonr, ingr, kyn) are of this type, as are also the hosts of names prefixed with the Gaelic Mac, the Norman Fitz, the Welsh ap, and the Irish O' (literally "a descendant of"). Thus John's sons became Johnsons; William's sons, Williamsons or Wilsons; Richard's sons, Richardsons or Richardses (the final "s" of "Richards" being a contraction of "son"); Neill's sons, MacNeills; Herbert's sons, FitzHerberts; Thomas's sons, ap Thomases (ap has been dropped from many names of which it was formerly a part); and Reilly's sons, O'Reillys. Names of this type are common not only in the British Isles, but also in Germany, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and throughout many other parts of the world.

Another class of surnames, those arising from some bodily or personal characteristic of their first bearer, apparently grew out of what were in the first instance nicknames. Thus Peter the strong became Peter Strong, Roger of small stature became Roger Little or Roger Small, and black-haired William or blond Alfred became William Black or Alfred White. From among the many names of this type, only a few

used be mentioned: Long, Hardy, Wise, Gladman, Lover, Youngman, and Legrand. Such names as Fox and Wolfe perhaps also belong in this group, although some writers suggest that they may be of an ancient totemistic origin instead.

A third class of family names, and perhaps the largest of all, is that comprising local surnames--names derived from and originally designating the place of residence or habitat of the bearer. Such names were popular in France at an early date and were introduced into England by the Normans, many of whom were known by the titles of their estates on the Continent and later by the titles of their English possessions. The surnames adopted by the nobility were mainly of this type, being used with the particles de, de la, or del (meaning "of" or "of the"). The Saxon equivalent was the word atte ("at the"), employed in such names as John atte Brook, Edmund atte Lane, Godwin atte Brigg, and William atte Bourne. A vestige of this usage survives in the names Atwell, Atwood, and Atwater; in other cases the Norman de was substituted; and in still others, such as Wood, Briggs, and Lane, the particle was dropped. The surnames of some of the Pilgrim fathers illustrate place designations: for instance, Winthrop means "from the friendly village"; Endicott, "an end cottage"; Bradford, "at the broad ford"; and Standish, "a stony park". The suffixes "ford", "ham", "ley", and "ton", denoting locality, are of frequent occurrence in such names as Ashford, Bingham, Burley or Burleigh, and Norton.

While England enjoyed a period of comparative peace under Edward the Confessor, a fourth class of surnames arose--names derived from occupation. The earliest of these seem to have been official names, such as Bishop, Mayor, Fawcett (judge), Alderman, Reeve, Sheriff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Chaplain, Deacon, Latimer (interpreter), Marshall, Sumner (summoner), and Parker (park-keeper). Trade and craft names, although of the same general type, were of somewhat later origin. Currier was a dresser of skins, Webster a weaver, Wainwright a wagon builder,

and Barter a baker. Such names as Smith, Taylor, Barber, Shepherd, Carter, Mason, and Miller are self-explanatory.

Many surnames of today which seem to defy classification or explanation are corruptions of ancient forms which have become disguised almost beyond recognition. Longfellow, for instance, was originally Longueville, Longshanks was Longchamps, Troublefield was Tuberville, Wrinch was Renshaw, Diggle was Douglas, and Snooks was Sevenoaks. Such corruptions of family names, resulting from ignorance of spelling, variations in pronunciation, or merely from the preference of the bearer, tend to baffle both the genealogist and the etymologist. Shakespeare's name is to be found in some twenty-seven different forms, and the majority of English and Anglo-American surnames have, in their history, appeared in four to a dozen or more variant spellings.

In America, the melting pot of all nations, a greater variety of family names exists than anywhere else in the world. Surnames of every race and nation are represented. While the greater number are of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh origin, brought to this country by scions of families which had borne these names for generations prior to emigration, many others, from central and southern Europe and from the Slavic countries, where the use of surnames is generally a more recently established practice, present considerable difficulty to the student of etymology and family history.

Those Americans who bear old and honored names--who trace the history of their surnames back to sturdy emigrant ancestors, or even beyond, across the seas, and into the dim mists of antiquity--may be rightfully proud of their heritage. While the name, in its origin, may seem ingenious, humble, surprising, or matter-of-fact, its significance today lies not in a literal interpretation of its original meaning but in the many things that have happened to it since it first came into use. In the beginning it was only a word, a convenient label to distinguish one John

from his neighbor John who lived across the field. But soon it established itself as a part of the bearer's individuality; and as it passed to his children, his children's children, and their children, it became the symbol not of one man but of a family and all that that family stood for. Handed down from generation to generation, it grew inseparably associated with the achievement, the tradition, and the glory of the family. Like the coat of arms, that vivid pictorial symbolization of the name which warrior ancestors bore in battle, the name itself, borne through every event of life and through the lives of scores of one's progenitors, became the badge of family honor--the "good name" to be proud of, to protect, and to fight for if need be. As the valiant deeds of the marching generations have clothed it in glory, it has become an institution, a family rallying cry, and the most treasured possession of those who bear it.

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Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 73 Folder: 15

**Personal Memorabilia - Miscellaneous personal and family -
Miscellaneous, including specifications for Eagle's Nest dam**



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